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of that on the marble tablet left there by Lieut. McClintock, R.N., in 1858, commemorating Franklin, Crozier, Fitzjames, and others. The Franklin Memorial was repaired and a foundation of concrete laid up. There is a short account of the whaling industry in Hudson Bay.

**The Teaching of Geography.** By L. W. Lyde, M.A. 119 pp. Small 8vo. Blackie & Son, L't'd., London, 1909. 1s.

A suggestive and helpful book by an author and teacher whose writings have been worthy of wide attention. It has long been his view that geography in the schools should be essentially educational and not merely informing. This volume gives the essence of the methods he has found to be most useful. He says: "I do not believe it possible to use School Geography with the best results, in training the imagination, without emphasizing, above all other things, this matter of geographic control—site control and relief control, but especially climatic control."

**The Respiration of an Inland Lake.** By Edward A. Birge, Secretary of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Wisconsin. Address of the President at the 36th Annual Meeting of the American Fisheries Society, Erie, Pa., July, 1907. Reprinted from the *Transactions*, pp. 223-241. 8vo pamphlet.

The author points out that every inland lake has a respiratory quality, and, in a sense, may be compared to a living being, having its growth, maturity and decay; and many dead lakes may be seen. The lake has an internal and external respiration, absorbing certain gases and throwing off others, which bring about changes in the life-giving property of the water also. There is a great deal in this small pamphlet on phases of lakes that are not generally known.

**Im Bismarckarchipel und auf den Salomoinseln 1906-1909.**

Von Richard Thurnwald. Photo-engravings and map. 8vo. Aus der *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, Heft 1, pp. 98-147, 1910.

With the aid of a grant from the Berlin Ethnological Museum, and with the assistance of the authorities of German New Guinea, Dr. Thurnwald was able to devote many months to his studies of these natives. His collections were very large and this paper, giving an extended review of the results of the investigation, is a part of the literary outcome.

**Some of the Triumphs of Scientific Medicine in Peace and War in Foreign Lands.**

By Louis Livingston Seaman, A.B., M.D., etc. Late Major Surgeon United States Volunteer Engineers. Read before the New York Academy of Medicine, 1908. Reprint from the *N. Y. Medical Journal*, and Congressional Record. A. R. Elliott Publishing Company, 1908. 31 pp.

Dr. Seaman's address was made to show, among other things, that the glory of scientific medicine is in the prevention of disease rather than in its cure, that a medical officer in the army must have absolute control in his own department, that neglect of public health is a reflection on our civilization, etc. These points are all well taken and Dr. Seaman's position is impregnable. He shows that in all the wars of the United States disease has been responsible for more than 70 per cent of the mortality. This has been the case in most other wars also, excepting, perhaps, on the side of the Japanese in their last war. And "the sons

of Nippon," he says, "treated their prisoners with far more humanity than our nation does its own soldiers." To die for one's country, therefore, is not to fall before the bullets of the enemy, but to waste away from diseases, the result of stupidity and neglect.

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